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PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIV.......NO. 49

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GLOBE THEATRE-NANNETE LABARER BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOR'S CAME. PARK THEATRE-ENGAGED.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE. STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAFORK THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD BALL LYCEUM THEATRE-THE FOOL'S REVENCE. WALLACK'S-OURS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-MEXICO. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-RED RIDING HOOD GERMANIA THEATRE-KIESKLACK. NIBLO'S GARDEN-THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. TONY PASTOR'S-PINAYORE BURLESQUE. Matines TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. MASONIC HALL-THE MIDGETS. AMERICAN MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. STEINWAY HALL-ORATORIO. Matinee.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN-WATER COLORS.

#### TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879. The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy, with

more. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, with snow or rain. WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and strong. Government bonds were firm, States fairly active and railroads

THE TROUBLE is beginning at Albany. Gov. ernor Robinson's first veto was sent in yesterday

cent, and closed at 212 per cent.

changed.

strong. Money on call was easy at 112 a 3 per

EVERYTHING will be all right soon at the Cus. tom House. The civil service rules are to be

MAYOR COOPER resumes his star chamber investigation of Commissioner Erhardt to-day. It is a sort of dark lahtern reform.

ACCORDING to our special despatch from Rome this morning the Pope has decided to ac cept the resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of

IF THE SENATE is not a little more industrious an extra session will be inevitable. Six of the largest appropriation bills have not yet been

JESSE BILLINGS has gained an important point in the denial of the motion for a change of venue. It is now uncertain when his second trial will take place.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES made short work yesterday of the River and Harbor and the Arrears of Pensions bills. Both were passed under a suspension of the rules.

How SOFTLY the snow flakes fell last night! white, wintry mantle, strangers would scarcely imagine how much dirt was concealed beneath

IT Is NEEDLESS to say that it was a railroad bill, and not a measure for the interest of the State or the people, that kept the New Jersey Legislature in session until midnight and the halls of the Capitol thronged with lobbyists.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE with the Cuban mails! It will be seen in the "Complaint Book" that the arrivals of the HERALD packages at Matanzas are like angels' visits, few and far between. Can Postmaster James find out where the diffi-

AT A LATE HOUR last night the Senate was in session upon the Internal Revenue bill. It was decided at the end of a long debate to retain the tax of sixteen cents a pound on snuff and tobacco. The rate on cigars and cigarettes remains unchanged.

AN UNSUCCESSUIT, EVEORT was made in the Senate yesterday to postpone the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill and take up the Post Office Appropriation bill, which contains the Brazilian subsidy little joker. The vote was not calculated to encourage the lobby.

NEITHER MR. BEECHER NOR MR. BOWEN ap peared yesterday to assume the legal responsi-bility imposed upon him as executor of the will of the old lady who left her fortune for the purpose of Sunding a colored female seminary.

As Mr. Beecher tersely puts it, "Bowen and he do not sail in the same boat now."

THE WEATHER.-The low barometer which has advanced from the Southwest is now central in the South Atlantic States, baving moved quite rapidly eastward from the Lower Missis sippi Valley. Northward of the lakes and in Canada the pressure continues high, but it is falling in the Northwest, whence another centre of low barometer is moving. Snov has failen very generally and in some districts heavily, northward of Tennessee The area of snowfall attending the pres ent storm extends from the Mississ eastward to the Atlantic, and chiefly within the territory of the United States. Southward of the latitude of Tennessee the rainfull has been and continues to be quite abundant, and extends from Texas to the South Atlantic coast. Snow has commenced to fall in the Northwest in advance of the approaching de-pression in that quarter. As the storm area moved eastward the barometric gradients over the lakes have grown steep, and heavy winds have been experienced from the northeastward. Strong winds are also prevailing on the New England coast. The winds are generally north easterly to northerly east of the Mississipp River, except on the South Atlantic coast, where they are southerly to southwesterly. West of the Upper Mississippi the winds are southerly to southwesterly. Temperatures have risen in the Northwest, but have fallen slightly elsewhere. The barometer was very low last evening on the English coasts-Holy head, 28.95 inches. The centre of the depression has arrived exactly on the day predicted by the HERALD Weather Bureau. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be cloudy, with snow. To-morrow it will be cloudy and

colder, with snow or rain.

Is It a Measure of Inflation?

Mr. Fernando Wood complains that the summary of his proposed resolution which was printed in our Washington correspondeace yesterday was not accurate, and that it did injustice both to the measure and to the motives of its author. The Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Wood is chairman, very properly holds its deliberations in secret, and the press is always at some disadvantage in attempting to learn its proceedings. We often get the substance of what is done or proposed, but seldom such a report as would be taken by a stenographer. But if Mr. Wood was not represented with strict accuracy in the report of which he complains the injustice is repaired to-day by his enabling us to print a verbatim copy of his resolution and favoring our correspondent with a copious explanatory interview, which we also publish. We are bound to accept Mr. Wood's statement of his motives, and we give him the benefit of his strong disclaimer of any hostility to resumption. But the effect of his resolution, however he may intend it. does not essentially differ from the summary which we printed in our Washington correspondence yesterday. Mr. Wood is not hostile to resumption,

but he thinks the coin reserve too large and desires to diminish it. He would not obstruct the success of resumption, but he is willing to make appropriations for other purposes out of the fund which creates confidence and gives stability to the experiment. He thinks it a waste to keep so much money lying idle in the Treasury drawing no interest, not seeming to consider that it is held in pledge for the possessors of the government paper, who consent to let it lie there on precisely the same principle and with the same expectation by which the holders of gold certificates have been accustomed to leave their coin in the Sub-Treasury. It was none the less their property because the government had the custody of it. The banks of the country could to-morrow take all the coin out of the Treasury, demanding it of right as their own property in exchange for government notes. They consent to let it lie there instead of keeping it in their own vaults only because the amount is so ample and because they have been assured by the Treasury Department that it shall not be diverted to any other use. They regard it as their property, held in trust to meet their calls, and not as the government's property, to be disbursed in ordinary expenditures. But let them once see that it is to be tampered with, and they will resolve to take it into their own custody by exchanging their legal tender reserves for coin reserves. The whole banking community and the whole commercial community will be shocked and alarmed if, when the experiment of resumption is but six weeks old, they find a claim set up that the gold which really bolongs to them, but which they do not draw because they think it always awaits their call, is claimed by Congress as a fund for the payment of current expenses. Such a disappointment of their expectations, which they would interpret as a breach of faith, would cause a general scramble to get a portion of the gold before it is exhausted.

Besides, it would be a measure of inflation. A large additional amount of money would be put in circulation. When greenbacks are redeemed an amount of currency is retired precisely equal to the amount of gold paid out, which makes no difference in the amount of money in circulation. But if the gold is paid out in ordinary disbursements it is precisely so much sheer

The best means of raising the twenty-aix million dollars required for immediate use in paying arrears of pensions is a point on which opinions may differ without any just implication of sinister motives. If it could be provided by an equitable and expedient tax that would be the best of all methods; but we apprehend that the session is too near its close for Congress o agree on a new tax. There will very likely be a general revision of the tariff in the next Congress, and any patchwork changes meanwhile are to be avoided if proper means of meeting the public obligations can be found without this kind of petty tinkering with the revenue laws for a transient purpose.

It has been suggested that a moderate duty upon two great articles now on the free list-tea and coffee-would be an ample provision for the exigency which has arisen out of the new Pension law. Such a tax would have the merit of simplicity, and it would no doubt be adequate if the money was not wanted immediately. But it is impracticable under the prevailing views in Congress, and even if it could be passed in the expiring days of the session there would be some reason to doubt its expediency. In the first place, according to our understanding of the situation, twenty-six millions or more are required at once for immediate use; but a tax on tea and coffee would not yield that amount of revenue in a year. This method, therefore, even if it were practicable to secure its immediate adoption by Congress, would not meet the exigency. Assuming that its passage is possible in the brief remnant of this session, the question would arise whether the tax on coffee and tea shall be permanent or temporary. There are solid objections to its adoption as a make shift to meet a temporary exigency with a view to repeal it when the occasion has passed. All such fitful changes disturb and unsettle business, and would be particularly injurious in an article like tea, which is imported from a great distance and requires foresight and calculation in sending orders and making engagements. With a thousand cargoes of tea already purchased in China or on the way to the United States, it would not be dealing fairly with the merchants suddenly to put on a duty which they do 'not expect, with the intention to continue it for a brief and uncertain period. Its effect would be utterly to derange the tea trade, enriching some tea merchants and ruining others. Importers with full warehouses would be benefited to the amount of the duty, while those who had lately

made purchases, or whose cargoes were on

the way, would be injured to precisely the same extent as if they had to pay an additional price equal to the duty. The government has no right to play fast and loose with our importing merchants by stepping in to derange their trade for temporary purpose. The tendency of free trade in tea is to bring to this country a large carrying trade in that article. The voyage is so short and direct between Eastern Asia and our Pacific coast, and tea is so light an article in proportion to its value that we may import it for reexportation if there is no duty. It would e unwise to interfere with the natural tendencies of this branch of trade as a mere transient makeshift.

We'do not believe that Congress is prepared to reimpose the duties on tea and coffee as a permanent part of our fiscal policy. Those taxes were very deliberately repealed, in apparent obedience to a strong popular sentiment, and the present unexpected deficit is not a sufficient reason for restoring them. Our present tariff will yield abundant revenue as soon as general trade revives. For the last few years we have been exporting a great deal more than we have imported, and the balance has come back in our own bonds. But that process will slacken, and in the long run we shall receive pay for our exports chiefly in imported goods. As soon as our importations ecome a little larger the public revenue will be sufficient

In such a state of things the most reason able way of providing for a sudden and temporary deficit is by a loan. A loan sufficient for the purpose could be negotiated at once as easily as a loan of the same amount for refunding, and at the same moderate rate. As soon as the revenue becomes ample we could bring back the funded loans to their present amount by the same methods which we have so constantly employed during many years for reducing the public debt.

No ill-judged project for paying the arrears of pensions out of the specie reserve would avoid an increase of the funded debt. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, a duty imposed upon him by law, to maintain that reserve and keep it ample. The Resumption law puts in his hands power to provide the means to any extent which he may judge necessary. He says in his last annual report:-"The power to sell any of the bonds described in the Refunding act continues after as well as before resumption. Though it may not often be used, it is essential to enable this department to meet emergencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the Treasury at any time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserve already accumulated." If, therefore, needful portion of the reserve should be taken away to pay arrears of pensions the Secretary of the Treasury will at once replenish it by new loans. This cuts away the ground from under the pretence that this expedient should be resorted to in order to prevent an increase of the funded debt. If a portion of the gold reserve is appropriated for other purposes than redemp-tion new bonds will have to be sold to replace the coin, and it would be more business-like for Congress to authorize the sale of bonds to pay the pensions. While the other method would not prevent an increase of the funded debt. nor prevent the same amount of coin from lying in the Treasury as a reserve, it would have the mischievous effect of inflating the currency and thereby interfering with the great experiment of resumption.

# Paul Boyton's Big Swim.

On Thursday next the now famous Boyton will commence a journey by water which, in the matter of length, will eclipse all his previous efforts. It is no less than a swim or float from Cincinnati to New Orleans. and perhaps the Gulf of Mexico, on the icy Ohio and the icy and muddy Mississippi. The distance to be covered by this adventurous knight of the paddle is 'one that might deter even an expert oarsman from making it in a rowboat. But when we consider that Boyton will float all the way, depending solely on the impermeability of his watertight suit, and that he must encounter many difficulties and not a few dangers, the trip assumes proportions which all his recent achievements cannot dwarf. Passing the falls of the Ohio at Louisville Boyton will be whirled down the rapids surrounded by floating ice and débris that may at any moment overwhelm him. He will then have to force his way through the ice to Cairo, passing mouths of all the lower tributaries of the Ohio, which bear their share of drift that renders the navigation of the main river dangerous. Once in the Mississippi the floating and paddling will be safer, but very tedious, and success will depend more on the man's physical endurance than skill in avoiding danger. Any one who has travelled down the great river from Cairo to New Orleans can realize what a dreary journey it will prove to one who floats through it and propels himself along with a paddle. Boyton will see the steamploughing the muddy waters as they glide by him. They will come and go in a few minutes, leaving him alone to paddle his own life-saving suit to New Orleans.

Of course the gallant and amphibious Captain will occasionally land, just to experience how the solid South will feel under his feet. Now and then he will be one of the most active inflationists in the country, for a peculiarity of his ship is that she carries her wind with her. On board this curious craft the Captain will be at once owner, agent, commander, chief officer, pilot, crew, cook, chief engineer, deck hand, machinery, watertight bulkhead, keel, bow, stern, saloon, second class cabin and steerage. These are advantages that few vessels possess. If he is hailed by a stranger he can hoist his heels, which answer as steering apparatus, to above his masthead. carry his propeller to a "present arms," turn keel up and perform any number of astonishing evolutions which will not fail to scare off pirates and even Mississippi catfish. We do not know, however, what reception he will meet from the alligators of the lower river. His relations with sharks have hitherto proved unpleasant to the lat-

ter, but when he ranges up alongside a long, rakish looking alligator we do not know but the latter may be inclined to board him.

Cattle Troubles.

Cattle from Canada may be shipped to England, because the British authorities are informed that cattle in that country are healthy; but cattle from the United States, if sent, must be killed at the landing, because the Privy Council is satisfied that an infectious disease is widely spread in cattle growing districts on our side the line. Canada, moreover, cannot take our cattle for fear of the loss of its own trade. An important branch of commerce is hurt by this judgment, but who is to blame? Some voices have been raised in denunciation of the action taken in England, on the ground that the action was hasty and unjust and intended only to hurt our trade and assist an important branch of producers in England. But these things are easier said than proved, and it is doubtful whether the British government would, in a time of distress like the present, deliberately proceed in a course that must result in raising the price of meat for British consumers. Our trade has been injured, we believe, by those who should have had the greatest interest in taking care of it, and the disease, so far as it exists in cattle here, is produced by the barbarous treatment of the cattle in transit. .

The Jersey Murder Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert D. Bennett for the murder of Policeman Smith, in Jersey, seems to be full of surprises. When the case was first called on the counsel for the defence startled the Court, the Bar and the spectators by taking an exception to the jury, which was sustained by the Court, and the work of empanelling a jury had to be done over again. Now, when the prosecution has about closed its case, a juryman becomes insane, the Court decides not to allow a new juryman to be supplied who should read the evidence, and all that has been done goes for naught. This is unavoidable, but if the accused parties are innocent of the terrible crime with which they stand charged it is hard that their term of imprisonment should be thus prolonged. The trial is to be recommenced on the third day of March, which is not a long delay; but the evidence for the prosecution is so much weaker than was supposed that an acquittal at the present trial has generally been anticipated. Of course it seems difficult to believe that a woman could lie sleeping by the side of her husband while such a murder was perpetrated; but aside from this we have een nothing in the evidence besides the foolish tattle of women to point to the guilt of the prisoners. Certainly many of the exaggerated stories set afloat when the murder was perpetrated have been entirely swept away by the testimony on the part of the State, and the defence as not yet been heard. / It is to be hoped that the crime will be brought home to the guilty parties, whomsoever they may be, but Jersey is somewhat notorious for wanting to hang somebody when a murder has been committed, and would, it is sometimes thought, rather send a person to the gallows on very slight suspicion than have no hanging.

# The Bible Safe.

A week or more ago the dreadful story was started that the old American Bible Seciety, a non-sectarian association, was etting ready to circulate the revised version of the Bible, which is now being prepared in England. As the work of revision is being conducted by companies about as unsectarian and orthodox as Christians can be, and alterations, none of which affect ssentials of doctrine, are made only by general consent, outsiders and some who were within the fold could not imagine what the fuss was about; but it seems that some good people have been so terrified at the prospect of any change from the King James version that they have lain awake nights to tremble about it, and to groan at the temerity of the scholars who dared to search for verbal errors in a book of which even the separate words and letters are sacred. But t now seems, we rejoice to say, that the alarm was a false one; the revised version is not to be imposed upon the old Bible Society; the latter will adhere to the terms of its constitution, which provide that only the King James version shall be circulated, and any man who is reckless enough to want to ascertain what modern cholarship has done to elucidate doubtful words and passages will have to do so at his own expense and at the risk of awful things here and hereafter. The old Bible is safe, typographical errors and all.

Unpopular Boarding Houses

Unless New York speedily makes some changes for the better on Blackwell's Island the will lose her national reputation for ospitality. Stories of sturdy and invalid guests vacating their rooms before the end of the time for which they are engaged get into the papers quite frequently, and it is believed by many that the history of a great number of similar cases is suppressed by the managers of the unpopular houses alluded to. Only yesterday five inmates of the Workhouse were so wrought up as to overcome their habitual lethargy, get into a boat which the crew and guard had left, and row themselves all the way across the river through the uncomfortable show storm. Others have smuggled themselves upon the steamers that touch at the Island, or swam to the opposite shores, or out to passing vessels, and some have found rest only in the bottom of the river. This sort of thing will never do. Most of these men are citizens and voters; the city has taken considerable pains to convey them to the Island; it has erected handsome buildings for their accommodation, and it should see to it that the remaining attractions of the place are such as shall induce the present boarders to become permanent residents, as the interests of quests and the reputation of the city denand. There is a misty tradition that the Blackwell's Island buildings were erected for purposes reformatory instead of hospitable, but this is evidently a mistake, for how many of the late residents are known

who were not worse when they emerged than when they went in? Besides, if the buildings are for purposes of restraint they would be guarded so that the inmates could not leave in crowds.

England's New Champion Sculler. Elliott has beaten Higgins, the English champion sculler, and so won a place among the famous ones-Chambers and Kelly, Renforth and Sadler-who for years held the championship of England against all comers. A most deeply interested observer of the contest was Edward Hanlan, who arrived out on the 12th, and who expected to be able from yesterday's race to tell pretty accurately where his hardest work lies. It will be remembered that in his interview with a HEBALD correspondent on the day he sailed he said that he thought Higgins, Elliott and Boyd so evenly matched that it would be hard to choose between them. But now it is settled whom he need most fear, and the race between the champions of England and America will be watched with keen interest by both nations. But far off in the Southern Hemisphere there is a man who will await its result with even greater eagerness, for it will tell him whom he will probably have to race before long. Should Hanlan win, and so hold the double title of champion of America and England, it would be a handsome thing on Trickett's part if he would come and make the race for the highest prize of all-the world's championship-on one of our American courses. Should he do this and should he win he may find a man from the western part of New York State who may save him the trouble of carrying the prize home. Stranger things than that have happened before now.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Southern statesmen generalize.

Ohio is the pale paneake of the universe. Ex-Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania is poor. The Chicago Times thinks that the colored Zulus lought nobly.

Lord Beaconsfield has the influenza and is confined to his residence.

How still the crooked whiskey men work, by

moonshine alone.
It strikes us. Mr. Tilden, that there are too many

commentaries on Blackstone.

Mr. Hayes thinks that General Grant would be a

worthy successor to Mr. Hayes. The Jacksonville (Fla.) Sun urges that the street sprinkler be more effectually used.

Toledo Commercial:—"A pistol is not half so dan-

gerous when the owner is not loaded." Mr. Henry Howard, Second Socretary of the British Logation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Since the epidemic for building marble residences has passed the quarries do not make so many mar-

ake animal food lives on milk. Now is milk animal food or isn't it? A writer says that the Zulu gets his name from the

cather he wears. No, no. That would make him a mere nom de plasac,
The Cincinnati Enquirer wants Hendricks and Hancock. Now, how in the world can our English fellow

citizens vote that ticket?
In the Old Bailey Court, London, the atmosphere is so full of dirt that the wigs of the lawyers be grimy, like the wool of sheep.

It is understood at Ottawa that Lieutenant Colonal

It is understood at clears the secretary to the Governor Conerst, leaves for England on Thursday next.

The Springfield Republican says that there has been nothing great in Peter Coopers life but his good-

ness, but that has been very great and useful.

Mr. Hayes' nomination of Mr. Horatio C. Rurchard, of Illinois, to be Director of the Mint aug-

A petrified, human heart has been found in Wyoming. Pshawi - You can find petrified human coarts any day in New York, but the owners try to keep them from being discovered.

tub it took half an hour to convince her that Robe-

The silver wedding of Commodore William and Mrs. Voorhis is announced for the 20th inst. It will be the occasion of sincere felicitations to the happy couple by a host of friends and acquaintances

in all ranks of society.

A rather innocent youth from Norwich, Conn writes asking the agricultural department of our Weekly what was the origin of the mule. He was originally a horse du combat and has always such in putting everybody hors du combat.

London Truth: - If I were wanted on a warrant and thought it advisable not to be found, I should alter my appearance as much as possible, go down to some remote country village in Wales, sketch or fish, and never write a letter or tell one single person where I was."

### OBITUARY. THOMAS C. DOREMUS.

Thomas C. Doremus, president of the Safeguard

Pire Insurance Company of this city, died at eleven

o'clock on Sunday evening, at his residence, No. 47 East Twenty-first street. He was at his office as usual on Friday last, though suffering from a severe cold. That night pneumonis set in and quickly ter-minated a long and useful life. His only son, Pro-fessor R. Ogden Doremus, and the rest of his family were at his bedside when he breathed his last. Mr. August, 1796. He came to New York in 1809, and commenced his mercantile career as clork in the house of Nathaniel Weed and Francis Doremus, corner of Broadway and Cortiandt street. A few years after the war with England enlisted the military services of one of the partners of the firm, and young Doremus by that time had inspired his employers with such confidence in his executive shill; that the conduct of the affairs of the house was intrusted to him and finally he became a partner. In 1818 he was in partnership with Maltby Weed and afterward with the late James Suydam. He founded the great dry goods house of Doremus, Suydam-& Nixon, which flourished for over fifty years. William Larremore, a brother of Judge Larremore, was at one time interested in the firm. In January, 1872, Mr. Doremus and Mr. James Yoaranee organized the isafequard Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of \$204,000, and under the able management of these two men the institution increased and propered. The office is at the same corner where nearly seventy years ago its eldest founder first went into business as a clork. Mr. Doremus took a lively interest in all religious and philanthropic movements, and lent a helping hand whenever they came within the scope of his practical, energetic work. He organized the Sabbath Committee, was auditor of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was older in Dr. Rogers South Reformed Church, formerly in Garden street, and for forty years was one of the directors of the American Tract Society. Together with his wife, who died two years ago, he was especially interested is missions in this city and throughout the world. His home in New York was the slopping place of missionaries, who were particularly welcome there. Many heartfelt expressions, of regret for his death wore made by those who knew him in business, and Mr. Yearance, the secretary of the Safeguard Company, was visited by the most prominant insurance officially vectorally all speaking in the highest terms of the pure character of their decessed friend. A special meeting will tak commenced his mercantile career as clork in the house of Nathaniel Weed and Francis Doremus, cor-

In the death of John Temple last week the manufacturing interest of Dayton, Ohio, loses one of tin ablest mechanics and that city one of its most industrious citizens. He was essentially a self-made man and distinguished by that keen, practical common sames whose purpose is always the utility of the

object it has in view. Mr. Temple did not come Dayton until 1851, when, a few years later, he be-came connected with Messra. Stout & Mills, and subsequently engaged with them in mill buildcame connected with Messrs. Stout & Mills, and subsequently engaged with them in mill building. Their work was for some time restricted to the Miami Valley, and it was after Mr. Temple took the management of the mechanical department that the machinery of the Globe Iron Works gradually diffused its reputation over the country. His early training had afforded him the opportunity of learning from the best of European workmen. He served for five years at the trade of machinist and mechanical engineer in the town of Cubadonia, which held a high reputation in Scotland for its mechanical work. His parents were people of moderate means, and Temple, seeing that all he could expect in his life must come from his own exertions, was led by his tastes and his own judgment to select America as the field beat fitted for his struggle in life. He came to Canada in 1843, and the first fow years in this country were spent in lifetish dominions. In 1848 he crossed over the border, first coming to Buffalo, then going to Ohio, and finally sottling in the Miami Valley. His turbine wheel revolutionized in a large degree the mill trade. He had the idea of it in mind for many years, and finally stotling in the Miami Valley. His turbine wheel revolutionized in a large degree the mill trade. He had the idea of it in mind for many years, and finally strough it forth, and obtained a patent in 1859. Instations sprung up by the score, but its original conception was so nearly perfect that for years it continued to control the market, and in 1873 the patent on the wheel and that or a casing for it, also Mr. Temple's invention, were renewed by the goyernment and do not expire until 1880. Quite a number of other improvements were introduced by Mr. Temple, among them the universal feed for boring mills and for drill presses and an engine for cutting and counting, automatically, the tech in wheels. Neither of these, through englect, were patented, and the drill feed has come into general use and would have proved a very profitable invention for t

Otto Sackersdorff, for many years a member of the German Democratic Association of this city, died las

Sunday night at his residence, No. 177 East Seventyseventh street, of pheumonia. He was born in Insterbert, Prussia, in 1820, and at the age of twenty was placed in the Königsberg University to study civil engineering. He was about to grad-uate when the revolution against the Prussian government broke out, in which the students of the colleges and universities took an active part. He became the leader of the students from the Königs berg University, and was afterward captured and thrown into prison. Other students were also confined in the same prison for the same offence. After serving about a year of their sentence they escaped, When about twenty-eight years of age he field from Germany to America. Subsequently he succeeded in getting an appointment on the Mississippi Delta Survey, and was thus employed for three years, after which he came to this city. He was next employed by the English government to go to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to make surveys. At the end of his engagement with the English government he again returned to New York, and after following his profession (civil engineer) for some time was offered the position of associate editor of the New York Yolks Zeitang, which he accepted. About 1855 he left this city in the steamer Elm City for Barbados, West Indies, where he had a contract with the English government for the dredging of a channel. Mr. Sackersdorff was chief map clerk in the Department of Public Works for fifteen years, and was several times elected president of the German Liederkranz Society. The funeral will take place next Wednesday. berg University, and was afterward captured and

J. H. ANDERSON. ART COLLECTOR. Mr. J. H. Anderson, a well known English art col

lector, died at London, January 24, aged above eighty years. He had brought togother vast treaures of art and pursued his studies for between sixty and seventy years. He owned Hogarth's famous and at first much abused "Sigsimunds," which he has left to the National Gallery; a fine collection of prints of portraits, by Reynolds and Romney, which he willed to his cousin, Mr. Alexander A. Weston; a famous and very valuable illustrated biographical history of and very valuable illustrated biographical history of 150 volumes of prints and texts, bequeathed to his dister, and a number of pictures which will be shortly sold. He had given to the Department of Prints of the British Museum at various times during his life three very valuable and useful series of works—1, a complete set of Academy catalogues, illustrated by many hundreds of engravings, curious manuscript notes and waluable printed matter; 2, a similar series of illustrated catalogues of the Society of Artists, which psecoded the Academy, and, 3, E. Edwards' "Ancedotes" of "Painters," with like inserted matter, besides miny cityrivings and diverges of value. The Royal Academy also received from him a series of their catalogues, with illustrations, many of which were not in the volumes belonging to the Museum.

KARON JOHNSON. Aaron Johnson, member of the Ohio Legislature from Parry county, died at Cincinnati on Saturday.

M. S. Creamer, who served in the Ohio Legislatur from Fayetto county, several years, died at Cincinn yesterday.

MPS CHARLES & PATRMAN. Mrs. Charles G. Fairman, wife of the ma

editor of the Elmira Daily Advertiser, died yes GEORGE HATT.

Elmirs, and a well known hotel man, died in that city, yesterday, agod seventy-six years. JUDGE SOLOMON BLATS.

Judge Solomon Blair, Chairman of the Indians Republican State Central Committee, died at his resi-dence at Indianapolis yesterday, after a brief illness. THE LECTURE SEASON.

THE REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING ON ABCHAE

OLOGY IN BOME. Rev. Henry G. Spaulding lectured on ar

at All Souls' Church, last night. Dr. Bellows intro-duced Mr. Spaulding as one who had devoted his life to classical antiquity, and in reply Mr. Spaulding referred to Dr. Bellows as a classic, but by no means an antiquity. The lecturer then said that modern archsology is as different from antiquarianism as modern chemistry from alchemy. It is the foster mother of history. Not only are there sermons in stones, history. Not only are there sermons in stones, but histories. The very pavements cry out to us; and sitting by the Tiber's banks we can learn more than in all the world besides. He then proceeded to fillustrate the processes by which archaeological advances are made. The stereoptic on there on the canvas views of all that remains of ancient Rome-columns without capitils, theatres without seats, ahrines without worshippers. Slowly from these materials—from rough blocks of stone, from cryptographic inscriptions, from bes-reliefs on the friezes, it evolved the Ferum of the Casars; the court house from which Calignia three largesses to the people; the Temple of Castor and Pollux, with funeral processions winding among its pillars; the Temple of Vesta rising amid pleasant groves, and the vast Temple of Capitoline-Jove throwing its shadows over all. From views of the treasury, the prison and the Cloacs Maxwers. ous acrawls that have open found on its way, catures of the streets, humorous pasquinades, ess' receipts and advertisements of real state concluded with an allegoric picture of the trium archoology, which had conquered the ages brought science face to face with the far away o hood of the human mind.

General Louis P. di Cosnola addressed the met bers of the Xavier Union at their rooms, No. 20 We bers of the Xavier Union at their rooms, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, on the topics of "Art and Religion in Ancient Cyprus." He opened his remarks by pointing out the important effect the art of Cyprus had on that of Greece, and through it on our modern civilization. He also demonstrated the importance of artistic remains as reproducing for us something of the manners and life of bygone nations, after their records were all lost. No part of the world is more fartile in archibological matter of this sort than Cyprus. Stone, terrs cotta, glass, gold, allvur, lead and bromes were all turned to account by this ingenious people, and utensils and ornaments in all of them have been uncarthed in later days, which serve to bring the pass more vividity before us. He also showed the high importance of Cypriote art as exhibiting the effects of contact between different races and civilizations. civilisations here met for the first time, an thing of their character is found stamped Cypriote remains. The last named of these that one which is of most importance to has had most influence on our present red and it is interesting and important to see ho affected by contact with other peoples. ruigion of Cyprus, too, this blending and it are noticeable.

# ANTI-TAMMANY.

The enrolled anti-Tammany democratic electors of the various Assembly districts and the two wards met last evening at their respective headquarters and chose three inspectors of election in each dis-trict to held the primary elections on the 20th inst, In the Second Assembly district there was a triple split, and each of the parties es-lected three inspectors, making nine in all, but the differences will be settled by the General Committee when it mean Captain Patrs lected there inspectors, making nine in all, but the differences will be settled by the General Committee when it meets. Captain Petry, of the Fourth precinct, and a squad of officers were present to preserve the peace, and at one time it almost seemed as if there was going to be a regular old faction aght, but matters passed off quietly